



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

self-forgetful as in the human species. The mothers, in almost all animals, especially mammals and birds, willingly, and often needlessly, run risks, and sacrifice their lives to save offspring from real or fancied danger. With insects, there is little of this feeling, for the mother perishes with the laying of the eggs as a rule, although great care and affection are bestowed upon the preparation of the nest, and depositing the eggs. It is the one object and passion of their lives. Fish often exhibit a strong feeling for the eggs as the young; but reptiles do not give much attention to the young, and rarely display any affection for them. But the idea of duty, in caring for the young, is probably never conceived by animals, and instinct takes its place to insure perpetuation of species.

The idea of property rights is often exhibited by animals, especially in the protective instinct of the dog. It must be manifested to some extent in wild animals in regard to the ownership of game or food, as in respecting the rights of domicile; but of this we have no direct proof. There are examples, however, of the rights of parents in their offspring being regarded by stronger animals.

But we must close our study of the subject for the present, with the hope of contributing other suggestions in the future, and especially with the wish that these random thoughts may provoke observation and discussion in others.

MAMMALS OF WESTERN KANSAS.

BY A. B. BAKER, OF WAKEENEY, KANSAS.

The following is a list, accompanied by a few brief notes, of mammals found along the hundredth meridian between N. latitude 38.30 and 39.30.

This list, having been prepared without access to authorities, will unavoidably contain inaccuracies in nomenclature and otherwise.

Only such species are included as have been taken by the writer within the past five years.

FELIDÆ.

Lynx rufus, Raf., (Wild Cat): Common along wooded streams, and among the chalk bluffs; preys but little upon sheep or poultry. Two females taken in May; contained two young each.

MUSTELIDÆ.

Putorius longicauda, Rich., (Long-tailed Weasel): Not common; inhabits prairie dogs' burrows and holes among rocks; not seen here till the present year.

Putorius nigripes, Aud. & Bach., (Black-footed Ferret): Lives in prairie dogs' burrows, and preys upon these rodents; makes occasional inroads also upon poultry. It is generally to be found in the larger prairie-dog "towns," but is nowhere numerous.

Lutra canadensis, Sab., (Otter): Occasional along streams.

MELINIDÆ.

Taxidea americana, Waterh., (Badger): Common; lives in burrows on the open prairie.

Mephitis mephitis, Shaw, (Common Skunk): Very numerous and destructive to poultry.

Spilogale interrupta, (Little Striped Skunk): Not seen here till the autumn of 1887. Of twenty skunks taken since that time, one-third were of this species.

CANIDÆ.

Canis occidentalis, (Gray Wolf): Formerly quite numerous; now uncommon, and found only in rough country along streams.

Canis latrans, Say, (Coyote): Very numerous, and destructive to sheep and poultry.

Canis familiaris latrans: A spotted hybrid between the coyote and common dog, shot among a pack of coyotes.

Vulpes velox, Say, (Swift Fox): Very numerous until within the past five or six years; now rarely seen. It lives in shallow burrows on the open prairie.

PROCYONIDÆ.

Procyon lotor, Storr., (Raccoon): Common in bluffs and rough banks along streams.

ANTILOCAPRIDÆ.

Antilocapra americana, Ord., (Antelope; Pronghorn): Still comparatively common; and, until quite recently, very numerous.

CERVIDÆ.

Cervus macrotis, Say, (Black-tailed Deer): Quite common till within the past few years; now found only occasionally, and in the roughest country.

VEPERTILIONIDÆ.

Lasiurus noveboracensis, Tomes, (Red Bat): Common; found in corn and sorghum fields.

Scotophilus noctivagans, LeConte, (Silvery-haired bat): Only one individual taken; captured indoors; attracted probably by the light.

Vespertilio ciliolabrum, Merriam: Found in clefts of the rocks, and in swallows' nests. The first individuals captured of this species were taken here in August, 1884, when scores of them were seen. None have been seen here since that time. The following year, two individuals of this species were taken in southwestern New Mexico.

SORICIDÆ.

Blarina exilipes, Baird, (Short-footed Shrew): Found on low ground, and occasionally on upland; not common.

TALPIDÆ.

Scalops argentatus, Aud. & Bach., (Silvery Mole): Found in low, moist ground; not common.

SCIURIDÆ.

Spermophilus tridecem-lineatus, Aud. & Bach., (Striped Ground-Squirrel): Found everywhere; does great injury to corn and other crops.

Cynomys ludovicianus, Ord., (Prairie Dog): Exceedingly numerous; one "dog town" being more than sixty miles in length. They cause considerable damage by cutting down corn or other crops which obstruct their field of vision.

CASTORIDÆ.

Castor fiber, Kuhl., (Beaver): Formerly common, and found along all streams whose banks were not too sandy; it is now rapidly disappearing.

GEOMYIDÆ.

Geomys bursarius, Rich, (Pocket Gopher): Common.

SACCOMYIDÆ.

Dipodomys phillipsi ordi, Woodh., (Kangaroo Rat): Very numerous, especially in sandy bottom land, where it does much damage to corn and other crops; lives in separate holes; not in colonies, as farther southwest.

Perognathus fasciatus, Maxim.: Not common; found in sandy banks.

ZAPODIDÆ.

Zapus hudsonius, Coues, (Jumping Mouse): Rare; one individual was taken among willow brush on the bank of a stream.

MURIDÆ.

Mus musculus, Linn., (House Mouse): Found about buildings, and in cultivated fields. (Introduced.)

Neotoma floridana, Say & Ord., (Wood Rat; Pack Rat): Common; lives in holes among rocks, and in willow brush along streams.

Hesperomys leucopus sonoriensis, LeC., (White-footed Mouse): Very numerous in fields, and about houses and barns.

Hesperomys leucogaster, Maxim., (Mole Mouse): Common in fields, and often found about farm buildings.

Ochetodon humilis, Aud. & Bach., (Little Harvest Mouse): Common in fields, and occasionally found about buildings; seen in the fields most frequently when the ground is covered with snow.

Arvicola austerus, LeC., (Prairie Meadow Mouse): Common; found in moist bottom lands and cultivated fields.

Fiber zibethicus, Cuv., (Musk Rat): Numerous along streams; solitary individuals, which were perhaps migrating, have occasionally been found at a considerable distance from water.

HYSTRICIDÆ.

Erethizon dorsatus epixanthus, Brandt, (Yellow-haired Porcupine): Found among bluffs, and where there is timber; not common.

LEPORIDÆ.

Lepus campestris, Bach., (White-tailed Jack Rabbit): Numerous; lives in burrows on the open prairie.

Lepus sylvaticus, Bach., (Cotton-tail Rabbit): Very common among bluffs, in brush along streams, and about cultivated fields.

Lepus callois texianus, Waterh., (Black-tailed Jack Rabbit): Lives in burrows on the open prairie; very common.

THE ANHINGA.

(*Anhinga anhinga* Linn.)

BY N. S. GOSS.

Habitat, tropical and subtropical America, north to South Carolina, southern Kansas, and western Mexico.

This species was captured within the State, in the Solomon valley, in August, 1881, by Mr. C. W. Smith, of Stockton; and May 1st, 1888, Mr. Daniel Lambert, of Wilburn, Ford county, shot in the northern part of Meade county, on Crooked Creek, five of these birds, out of a small flock that arrived a few days before, and together. There is quite a thick grove of trees along the creek in this vicinity, and (it may have been disturbed) it is possible they might have nested there, and it may have been their occasional breeding-ground before the settlement of the county. The first time I met with the birds was at the mouth of the San Jacinto river, and on Buffalo bayou, Texas, during the last of March and first of April. I was too early for their eggs, but before I left they had commenced building their nests in the trees. The birds are more or less gregarious, roosting in small flocks at night in the tree-tops, and during the day, when at rest, are to be seen perched upon an old stub, or the lower branches of trees over the water. I found them very shy, and ever upon the alert, darting from their perch at the sight of an intruder, and disappearing beneath the water without scarcely leaving a ripple upon its surface, coming up hundreds of